

喷涂于运动边界上液体薄膜射流的流变效应*

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摘要 采用非 Newton 流体的二阶流体模型分析了相对高温的液体熔体薄膜由模口喷出并涂于运动的固体膜上. 讨论了由自由面上温度梯度驱动的非 Newton 液体薄膜的热毛细流动, 考虑热毛细流动的流变效应. 分析是基于润滑理论近似和摄动理论近似. 得到了液体高度方程和非 Newton 液体薄膜的热流体力学过程描述, 具体求解了弱流变流体效应的情况.

关键词 模口膨胀 热毛细流动 非 Newton 液体 薄膜射流

根据文献[1,2]研究了喷涂在运动边界上的 Newton 流体薄膜射流与热毛细流动的叠加. 由于相对高温的熔体向相对低温的周围气体传热, 造成表面张力梯度, 从而驱动热毛细流动. 由模口喷出射出的液体或熔体的温度高于环境气体的温度, 因而存在强热交换, 特别是模口出口附近. 由液膜向环境气体的传热在自由面上形成温度梯度, 同时造成表面张力梯度, 从而驱动热毛细流动, 进而改变射流液体的截面. 热毛细效应可以使截面增大, 并附加于聚合物加工之中. 事实上, 聚合物的黏、弹性质复杂多样, 某些聚合物可用 Newton 流体描述, 但大多数(特别是大分子链的聚合物)都表现出流变性质. 因此, 研究热毛细流动的流变液体效应是必须的.

薄膜和聚合物的加工都要了解流体力学过程, 诸如温度、压力、流场、及直径或高度分布等^[3,4]. 在加工过程中常常观测到聚合物射流截面变化的模口膨胀, 通常用液体介质的流变性质来解释. Tanner 提出的模口膨胀理论, 假设速度只有沿射流方向的一个分量^[5]. 由于截面不均匀, 模口膨胀理论的流场至少应是二维的. 用流变性质解释模口膨胀效应大都是定性的, 如文献[6,7]. 不难相信, 法向应力差可使熔体射流的截面增大.

已经知道, 位于非均匀温度分布固壁上的薄液层中会感应热毛细流动, 而由液体向气体的传热将造成液体厚度的不均匀. 采用润滑理论近似, 对薄液层的不定常情况可导出液体厚度的一个常微分方程, 并得到给定边界温度分布时的解^[8]. 类似的方法用于讨论定常情况, 其中在对称截面处的光滑条件得到改进^[9]. 文献[8]和[9]的讨论都限于无限延伸的固体边界和没有运动的问题. 一些实验表明, 由于液体表面活性剂感应的溶质毛细对流可以增加液层的厚度^[10].

本文研究非 Newton 流体薄层液体射流喷涂在运动的固体边界上, 讨论二维定常模型的热

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毛细流动引起的截面变化. 在弱非 Newton 流体的情况, 零阶解简化为 Newton 流体的问题. 本文的结果表明, 流变效应和热毛细流动都使液体射流的截面增大.

1 非 Newton 液体薄膜射流的模型

图 1 表示了一个简化的模型, 其中液膜由熔体或液体容器的喷嘴射出并附着在等厚度 h_s 的运动固态膜上, 并选用直角坐标系 (x, y, z) . 对于二维 (x, z) 过程有 $\partial/\partial y = 0$. 熔体或液体由容器出口的流动距离很大, 几何高长比很小 $\epsilon = h_e/l \ll 1$, 其中 h_e 是液层在 $x = 0$ 的初始高度, 而 l 是典型的纵向距离. 在容器出口处的液体温度 T_e 比环境温度 T_s 和 $x = l$ 处的温度 T_l 要高. 运动的固态膜与容器下边界光滑接触, 并以 $z = 0$ 处液体的相同速度 u_s 运动.

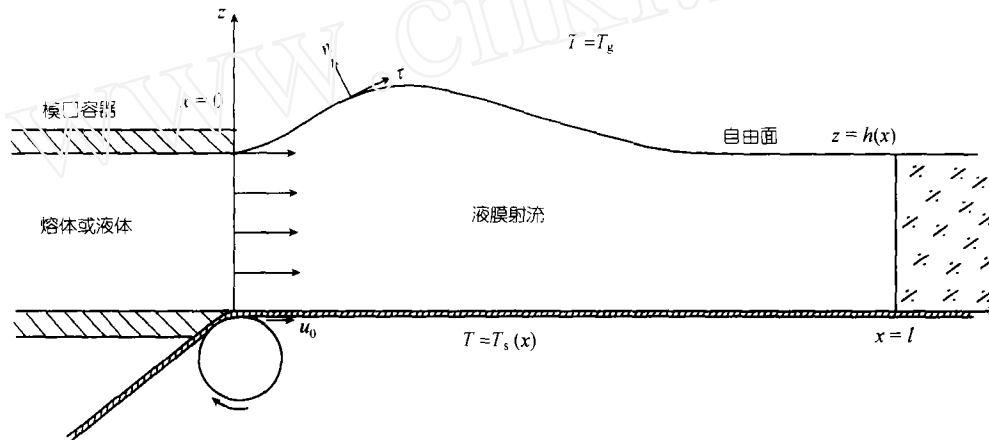


图 1 非 Newton 液体薄层射流的物理模型示意图

考虑液体为不可压, 其运动学黏性 ν 和热扩散系数 κ 皆为常数. 非 Newton 流体的定常和二维守恒关系可以写为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \pi_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \pi_{xz}}{\partial z} \right), \quad (1.2)$$

$$u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \pi_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \pi_{zz}}{\partial z} \right), \quad (1.3)$$

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right), \quad (1.4)$$

其中 ρ , p 和 T 分别是液体的密度、压力和温度, $(u, 0, w)$ 是速度矢量, 而 π_{xx} , π_{xz} 和 π_{zz} 是应力张量 π 的分量.

液层的边界条件如下^[1]

$$z = 0: u = u_s, w = 0, T = T_s(x), \quad (1.5)$$

$$z = h(x): u \frac{dh}{dx} = w, \quad (1.6)$$

$$(-p + \pi_{xx})n_x^2 + 2\pi_{xz}n_xn_z + (-p + \pi_{zz})n_z^2 = \frac{2\sigma}{R_c}, \quad (1.7)$$

$$(-p + \pi_{xx})n_x\tau_x + \pi_{xz}(n_x\tau_x + n_z\tau_z) + (-p + \pi_{zz})n_z\tau_z = -\frac{|\sigma'_T|}{\sqrt{1+h'(x)}}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + h'\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\right), \quad (1.8)$$

$$k\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = -H(T - T_g), \quad (1.9)$$

其中 $h' = dh/dx$, T_* 为一参考温度, n 是单位法向矢量, k 和 H 分别是液体的热导率和气体的传热系数, 方程(1.9)中忽略了辐射效应. 单位法向矢量 n 和单位切向矢量 τ 分别表示为

$$(n_x, 0, n_z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h'^2}}(-h', 0, 1), \quad (\tau_x, 0, \tau_z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h'^2}}(1, 0, h').$$

自由面的曲率为

$$\frac{1}{R_c} = \frac{h''}{2(1+h'^2)^{3/2}}.$$

条件(1.5)中的温度 $T_s(x)$ 为边界 $z=0$ 处的温度, 一般应与固体中的 Laplace 方程和相应的边界条件一起求出薄膜区域 $-h_s \leq z \leq 0$ 中的固体温度 $T^s(x, z)$. 显然, 问题的解为 x 的线性分布, 表示为

$$T^s(x, z) = T_s(x) = T_e - (T_e - T_l)(x/l), \quad (1.10)$$

T_e 和 T_l 分别是 $x=0$ 和 $x=l$ 处的温度.

为讨论流变流体, 引用 Rivlin-Ericksen 应力张量的 Coleman-Noll 二阶流体, 其表达式如文献 [11] 中的(2.33)式

$$\pi = \mu A_1 + \alpha_1^* A_2 + \alpha_2^* A_1^2, \quad (1.11)$$

其中 π 为应力张量, A_1 和 A_2 是 Rivlin-Ericksen 张量, μ , α_1^* 和 α_2^* 分别是黏弹性系数, 并且满足条件 $\alpha_1^* > 0$ 和 $\alpha_2^* < 0$. 当 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$ 时, μ 退化为 Newton 流体的黏性系数. 对于定常二维问题的情形,

$$u = u(x, z), \quad v = 0, \quad w = w(x, z). \quad (1.12)$$

这时, 应力张量的分量可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{xx} = & 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 4\alpha_1^* \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + 2\alpha_2^* \left[u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + w \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\pi_{xz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + 2\alpha_2^* \left[u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \right], \quad (1.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{zz} = & 2\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + 4\alpha_1^* \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + 2\alpha_2^* \left[w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + u \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

第1法向应力差 $N_1 = -2\alpha_2^*$ 为正, 而第2法向应力差 $N_2 = \alpha_1^* + 2\alpha_2^*$ 为小量. 代入非 Newton 关系式(1.13)~(1.15), 基本方程组(1.1)~(1.4)就可在边界条件下求解.

2 润滑近似

基于润滑理论近似,可引用无量纲量和参数如下^[5].

$$\xi = \frac{x}{l}, \quad \zeta = \frac{z}{h_e}, \quad \eta = \frac{h}{h_e}, \quad \epsilon = \frac{h_e}{l}, \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\alpha_1^* v_*}{\mu l}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{\alpha_2^* v_*}{\mu l},$$

$$U = \frac{u}{v_*}, \quad \epsilon W = \frac{w}{v_*}, \quad \epsilon^2 P = \frac{p_1}{\mu v_*}, \quad \Theta = \frac{T}{T_*}, \quad (2.1)$$

其中典型温度 T_* 和典型速度 v_* 选择为

$$T_* = T_s(0), \quad v_* = -\epsilon \sigma'_T T_* / \mu. \quad (2.2)$$

润滑理论的基本特征是存在两个不同量级的典型尺度,即一个典型尺度 l 远大于另一个 h_e ,从而使其他量有不同的量级.在这种情况下,无量纲参数有 Reynolds 数和 Peclet 数

$$Re = \frac{v_* l}{\nu}, \quad Pe = \frac{v_* l}{\kappa}. \quad (2.3)$$

Prandtl 数和 Marangoni 之间的关系为 $Re = Pr Ma$ 和 $Ma = -\sigma'_T T_* l / \kappa \nu = \epsilon Pe$. 无量纲方程组就可表示为

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$Re \epsilon^2 \left(U \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \zeta^2} + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \alpha_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[\left(U \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right]$$

$$+ \epsilon^2 \alpha_1 \left(2 \frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial \xi^3} + \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} \right) + 4 \epsilon^2 \alpha_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \epsilon^2 \alpha_2 \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[U \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \xi^2} + W \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} + \left(U \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right] \right\}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$Re \epsilon^4 \left(U \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial \zeta} + (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \epsilon^2 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \zeta^2} \right]$$

$$+ 4 \epsilon^2 \alpha_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \epsilon^2 \alpha_2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[\left(U \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[W \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \zeta^2} + U \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right] \right\}, \quad (2.6)$$

$$Pe \epsilon^2 \left(U \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} + W \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \zeta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \zeta^2} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \xi^2}, \quad (2.7)$$

类似于文献[1],边界条件为

$$\zeta = 0: U = U_s(\text{const}), W = 0, \Theta = \Theta_s(\xi); \quad (2.8)$$

$$\xi = \eta(\xi): W(\xi, \eta) = \eta' U(\xi, \eta), \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} + \varepsilon^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} - \eta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right) + 2\eta \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right) - \varepsilon^2 \eta \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right] \\ & = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta^2} \left(\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \zeta} \right) + \alpha_2 \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \eta' + O(\varepsilon) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P = & -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{C} \frac{\eta''}{(1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{2\varepsilon^2}{1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \zeta} - \eta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \eta \left(-\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right) \right] \\ & + (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + O(\varepsilon^2), \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \zeta} - \varepsilon^2 \eta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} = -Bi(\Theta - \Theta_g)(1 + \varepsilon^2 \eta^2)^{1/2}, \quad (2.12)$$

其中毛细数 $C = -\sigma_T T_* / \sigma_0$ 一般远小于 1, 而无量纲 Biot 数定义为 $Bi = Hh_e/k$.

3 摄动方法

无量纲方程和边界条件给出量级关系, 摄动方法可应用到基于小参数 ε 的展开. 根据量级分析, 可导出

$$Re = O(1), \quad Pe = O(1), \quad Bi = O(1), \quad C = \varepsilon^2/\alpha = O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.1)$$

其中表面张力系数 α 为常数, 流变系数 α_1 和 α_2 在本节考虑为 $O(1)$. 由于典型速度 v_* 比通常的典型热毛细速度小 ε 倍, 根据(2.3)式有关 Reynolds 数和 Peclet 数的定义可知, 它们比通常定义的值小 ε 倍. 将各个量展开为

$$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n U_n, \quad W = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n W_n, \quad \Theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n \Theta_n, \quad \eta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n \eta_n. \quad (3.2)$$

将关系式(3.2)代入方程组和边界条件, 问题就可逐阶求解.

零阶关系可以写为

$$\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \zeta^2} + 2\alpha_1 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + 2\alpha_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[\left(U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right], \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial \zeta} = (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Theta_0}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0, \quad (3.6)$$

边界条件为

$$\zeta = 0: \quad U_0 = U_s, \quad W_0 = 0, \quad \Theta_0 = \Theta_s(\xi), \quad (3.7)$$

$$\zeta = \eta_0: \quad W_0 = U_0 \eta_0, \quad (3.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} = -\frac{\partial \Theta_0}{\partial \xi} - \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{\partial \Theta_0}{\partial \zeta} + 2\alpha_2 \left(\frac{\partial U(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$P_0 = -\alpha \frac{d^2 \eta_0}{d\xi^2} + (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) \left(\frac{\partial U(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2, \quad (3.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta_0}{\partial \zeta} = -Bi(\Theta_0 - \Theta_g); \quad (3.11)$$

方程(3.3)和(3.6)与文献[1]中的相同,但在上面的方程(3.4)和(3.5)右端有流变效应的附加项. 注意到 Θ_0 与其他关系式退耦合,因而可由方程(3.6)及边界条件(3.7)和(3.11)求解.

方程(3.6)表明,温度是 ζ 的线性函数,利用边界条件(3.7)和(3.11),可求出解

$$\Theta_0(\xi, \zeta) = \Theta_s(\xi) + f_0(\xi)\zeta, \quad f_0(\xi) = -\frac{Bi(\Theta_s - \Theta_g)}{1 + Bi\eta_0}. \quad (3.12)$$

关系 $f_0(\xi)$ 表明,固体温度 Θ_s 通过传热导至自由面温度 $\Theta^{(0)}(\xi, \eta^{(0)})$, 然后达到气体温度 Θ_g .

对方程(3.5)积分可给出

$$P_0 = (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + P_*(\xi), \quad (3.13)$$

其中积分常数 $P_*(\xi)$ 可由边界条件(3.10)确定. 将关系式(3.13)代入方程(3.4),可以导出

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \zeta^2} + \alpha_2 \left[\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \zeta^2} - \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} + \left(U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial \zeta^2} \right] = \frac{dP_*(\xi)}{d\xi}. \quad (3.14)$$

方程(3.14)表明,流场只与弹性系数 α_2 相关,这个结论与 Tanner 理论的结论一致^[12]. 非 Newton 流体流场的解可由方程(3.3)和(3.14)及零阶边界条件求解.

4 弱非 Newton 流体

为了使问题简化,作为第 1 步本节讨论弱非 Newton 流体近似,并将系数 α_1 和 α_2 表示为

$$\alpha_1 = \epsilon\beta_1, \quad \alpha_2 = \epsilon\beta_2. \quad (4.1)$$

考虑到关系式(3.1),将展开(3.2)式代入基本方程和边界条件,零阶关系就简化为 Newton 流体的情况,与文献[1]中给出的相同. 零阶速度场为

$$U_0(\xi, \zeta) = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} \zeta^2 + A(\xi)\zeta + U_s, \quad (4.2)$$

$$W_0(\xi, \zeta) = \frac{\alpha}{6} \frac{d^4 \eta_0}{d\xi^4} \zeta^3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dA}{d\xi} \zeta^2, \quad (4.3)$$

其中 α 是由(3.1)式给出的表面张力系数,函数 A 定义为

$$A(\xi) = \alpha\eta_0 \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} - \frac{d}{d\xi} [\Theta_s + f_0(\xi)\eta_0], \quad (4.4)$$

而 $f_0(\xi)$ 由(3.12)式给出.

对于弱非 Newton 流体近似,一阶方程组为

$$\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad (4.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial \zeta^2} = \beta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \beta_2 \left[\left(U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right], \quad (4.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \zeta} = (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right), \quad (4.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Theta_1}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0. \quad (4.8)$$

方程组(4.5)~(4.8)右端诸项皆给定的零阶量函数,所以一阶量的方程组是线性的. 相应的一阶边界条件为

$$\zeta = 0: \quad U_1(\xi, 0) = 0, \quad W_1(\xi, 0) = 0, \quad \Theta_1(\xi, 0) = 0, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\zeta = \eta_0: \quad W_1(\xi, \eta_0) = U_1(\xi, \eta_0) \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} + U_0(\xi, \eta_0) \frac{d\eta_1}{d\xi}, \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_1(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} = & - \frac{\partial \Theta_1(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\partial \Theta_1(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U_0(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \left[1 + 4\beta_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} \right] \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} - \frac{\partial \Theta_0(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \frac{d\eta_1}{d\xi}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

$$P_1(\xi, \eta_0) = -\alpha \frac{d^2 \eta_1}{d\xi^2} + (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2) \left(\frac{\partial U(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2, \quad (4.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta_1(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} = -Bi \Theta_1(\xi, \eta_0) - \frac{Bi}{2} [\Theta_0(\xi, \eta_0) - \Theta_g] \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi}. \quad (4.13)$$

可见,一阶边界条件的关系也是线性的.

温度的方程(4.8)和边界条件(4.9)及(4.13)给出

$$\Theta_1(\xi, \zeta) = f_1(\xi) \zeta, \quad f_1(\xi) = -\frac{Bi}{2} \frac{\Theta_0(\xi, \eta_0) - \Theta_g}{1 + Bi\eta_0} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi}. \quad (4.14)$$

对方程(4.7)积分给出

$$P_1(\xi, \zeta) = (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2) \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + P_*(\xi), \quad (4.15)$$

函数 $P_*(\xi)$ 由边条件(4.12)确定. 将(4.15)式代入方程(4.6),速度方程的解为

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial \zeta^2} = \beta_2 \left[- \left(U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + W_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} - 2 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{dP_*}{d\xi}. \quad (4.16)$$

(4.15)式右端第1项给出第2法向应力差的贡献,对于大多数非 Newton 流体这个贡献小到可以忽略. 利用边界条件(4.12),关系式(4.15)给出

$$P_*(\xi) = -\alpha \frac{d^2 \eta_1}{d\xi^2}. \quad (4.17)$$

利用零阶关系(4.2)和(4.3),(4.16)式的解为

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(\xi, \zeta) = & \alpha \left(\eta_0 \zeta - \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \right) \frac{d^3 \eta_1}{d\xi^3} - f_0 \zeta \frac{d\eta_1}{d\xi} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \zeta \eta_0 \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} A \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} - \zeta \frac{d}{d\xi} (f_1 \eta_0) + \beta_2 \left\{ \left[- \frac{\zeta^5}{15} \frac{df_5}{d\xi} + \frac{\zeta^4}{6} \frac{df_4}{d\xi} + \frac{\zeta^3}{6} \frac{df_3}{d\xi} + \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \frac{df_2}{d\xi} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \left[f_6 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{df_5 \eta_0^4}{d\xi} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{df_4 \eta_0^3}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{df_3 \eta_0^2}{d\xi} + \frac{df_1 \eta_0}{d\xi} \right] \zeta \}. \quad (4.18)$$

进一步, 方程(4.5)给出

$$\begin{aligned} W_1(\xi, \zeta) = & \frac{\alpha}{6} (\zeta^3 - 3\zeta^2 \eta_0) \frac{d^4 \eta_1}{d\xi^4} - \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{d^3 \eta_1}{d\xi^3} + \frac{f_0 \zeta^2}{2} \frac{d^2 \eta_1}{d\xi^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \frac{df_0}{d\xi} \frac{d\eta_1}{d\xi} \\ & + \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left[\frac{\alpha \eta_0}{2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} - \frac{1}{2} A \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} + \frac{d}{d\xi} (f_1 \eta_0) \right] \\ & + \beta_2 \left\{ \left[\frac{\zeta^6}{90} \frac{df_5}{d\xi} - \frac{\zeta^5}{30} \frac{df_4}{d\xi} - \frac{\zeta^4}{24} \frac{df_3}{d\xi} - \frac{\zeta^3}{6} \frac{df_2}{d\xi} \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \left[\frac{df_6}{d\xi} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{df_5 \eta_0^4}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{df_4 \eta_0^3}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{df_3 \eta_0^2}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{df_2 \eta_0}{d\xi} \right] \zeta^2 \right\}, \quad (4.19) \end{aligned}$$

而解(4.19)和(4.20)式中的函数 $f_i (i=2,3,4,5)$ 定义如下.

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(\xi) &= (4A - U_s) \frac{dA}{d\xi}, \quad f_3(\xi) = \alpha (U_s - 4A) \frac{d^4 \eta_0}{d\xi^4} - \left(3A + 4\alpha \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} \right) \frac{dA}{d\xi}, \\ f_4(\xi) &= \alpha \left[2\alpha \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} \frac{d^4 \eta_0}{d\xi^4} + \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(A \frac{d^4 \eta_0}{d\xi^4} \right) \right], \quad f_5(\xi) = \alpha^2 \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} \frac{d^4 \eta_0}{d\xi^4}, \\ f_6(\xi) &= 2 \left(\frac{\partial U(\xi, \eta_0)}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi}. \quad (4.20) \end{aligned}$$

函数 $f_0(\xi)$ 和 $f_1(\xi)$ 分别由(3.12)和(4.14)式给出.

5 液膜厚度的一阶剖面

一阶速度与压力的解与一阶液膜厚度 η_1 有关. 将(4.18)和(4.19)式代入边条件, 可推导出 η_1 的方程如下.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^4 \eta_1}{d\xi^4} + \frac{3}{\eta_0} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{d^3 \eta_1}{d\xi^3} - \frac{3f_0}{2\alpha} \frac{d^2 \eta_1}{d\xi^2} + \frac{3}{\alpha} \left[\frac{A}{\eta_0^2} - \frac{1}{2\eta_0} \frac{df_0}{d\xi} - \frac{f_0}{\eta_0^2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} - \frac{\alpha}{2\eta_0} \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} - \frac{U_s}{\eta_0^3} \right] \frac{d\eta_1}{d\xi} \\ &= \frac{3}{2\alpha \eta_0} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left[\frac{\alpha \eta_0}{2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} - \frac{A}{2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} + \frac{df_1 \eta_0}{d\xi} \right] \\ &+ \frac{3}{\alpha} \left[\frac{\alpha}{2\eta_0} \left(\frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \right)^2 \frac{d^3 \eta_0}{d\xi^3} - \frac{1}{2\eta_0^2} \left(\frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\eta_0^2} \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \frac{df_1 \eta_0}{d\xi} \right] \\ &+ \frac{3\beta_2}{\alpha} \left[\left[-\frac{7\eta_0^3}{45} \frac{df_5}{d\xi} + \frac{3\eta_0^2}{10} \frac{df_4}{d\xi} + \frac{5\eta_0}{24} \frac{df_3}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{df_2}{d\xi} \right] \right. \\ &\left. + \left[-\frac{14}{15} f_5 \eta_0^2 + \frac{3}{2} f_4 \eta_0 + \frac{5}{6} f_3 + \frac{f_2}{\eta_0} \right] \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \right] - \frac{3\beta_2}{\alpha} \left[\frac{df_6}{d\xi} + f_6 \eta_0 \frac{d\eta_0}{d\xi} \right], \quad (5.1) \end{aligned}$$

厚度方程(5.1)是4阶线性常微分方程,其全部系数皆为零阶解的给定函数,右端最后两项给出流变项的影响. η_1 的相应边界条件可给为

$$\eta_1(0) = 0, \quad \frac{d\eta_1(0)}{d\xi} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2\eta_1(0)}{d\xi^2} = 0, \quad \frac{d^3\eta_1(0)}{d\xi^3} = 0. \quad (5.2)$$

方程(5.1)可在边界条件(5.2)下求解.

零阶解的典型参数可选为

$$\alpha = 0.5, \quad \Theta_g = 0.1, \quad \Theta_\lambda = 0.1, \quad U_s = 4, \quad B_i = 0.5. \quad (5.3)$$

零阶解的典型边条件为

$$\eta_0(0) = 1, \quad \frac{d\eta_0(0)}{d\xi} = 0.5, \quad \frac{d^2\eta_0(0)}{d\xi^2} = 0, \quad \eta_0(1) = 1, \quad (5.4)$$

固体边界的温度为

$$\Theta_s = 1 - (1 - \Theta_\lambda)\xi. \quad (5.5)$$

零阶厚度的剖面可如文献[1]中同样地求解,在条件(5.4)时的解如图2所示.

利用零阶解的关系,一阶方程(5.1)可在边界条件(5.2)下求解,图3给出了 $\beta_2 = 0, -0.2, -0.4, -0.6$ 和 -0.8 时的解. $\beta_2 = 0$ 时的高度的值接近于零, β_2 非零的情况表示出流变流体对高度剖面的影响. 结果表明,流变效应使液体射流横截面增大,这个结论与通常的讨论一致.

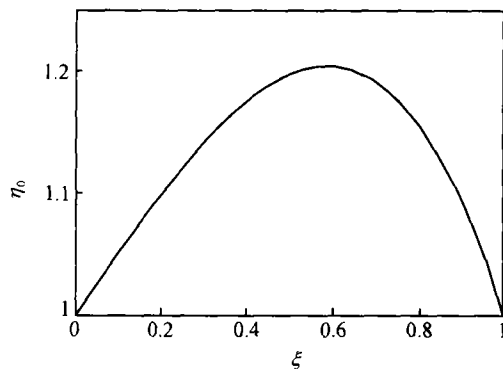


图2 液体射流的零阶截面剖面
 $\eta_0(0) = 1, \eta_0'(0) = 0.5, \eta_0''(0) = 0$ 和 $\eta_0(1) = 1$

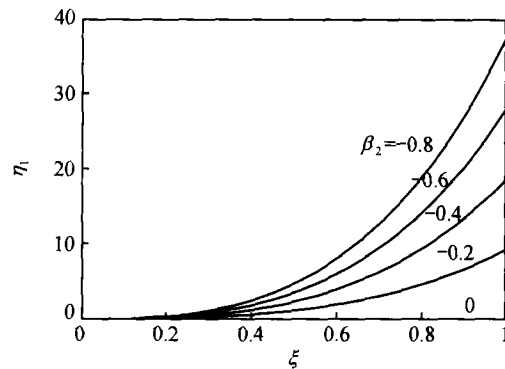


图3 液体射流的一阶截面剖面
 $\beta_2 = 0, -0.2, -0.4, -0.6$ 和 -0.8

6 讨论

本文用润滑近似和摄动方法讨论了薄液射流中的非 Newton 流体,求出了温度、压力和速度依赖于液膜高度的分析解. 结果表明,由于固壁边界向熔体和自由面外的传热明显地决定着速度分布,热毛细效应的影响将使射流液体的截面增大. 另一方面,压力分布与非 Newton 流体的流变性相关,也使液体射流的截面增加. 本文的结果主要表示由于热毛细和非 Newton 流体的流变两种效应使截面变化的机理.

在本文中采用了非 Newton 流体的二级流体模型,这显然有相当的局限性,许多聚合物不能用这种模型描述. 但是,聚合物是多种多样的,有些聚合物甚致可以用 Newton 流体来描述.

本文的讨论只对应于特定的聚合物类型,它们可以用二级流体模型近似.为了简化复杂的过程,本文讨论了弱非 Newton 流体的射流过程,其零阶解就退化为 Newton 流体的情况^[4].本文的结果表明,类似于 Newton 流体的情形,热传递可以引起热毛细流动,并增大液体射流的截面积,对非 Newton 流体也是这样.

应该指出,润滑近似、摄动理论和弱非 Newton 流体这些近似都有明显的局限性. Barus 效应可使截面有大变化,其变化值可达到模口出口截面的 2~3 倍.进一步的研究特别要与制备加工相联系.本文的结论是基于简化的数学处理,特别是弱非 Newton 流体的情况,下一步应更关注于研究其无流变流体模型,使之与聚合物应用的实际情况相联系.

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